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SHOCK ABSORBING MATERIAL FOR PACKAGING AND DEAERATION PACKAGING
METHOD

5 Field of the Invention

[0001]

The present invention relates to an improvement in a
styrofoam material which is used when products are packaged in
a corrugated carton, and relates to a shock absorbing material
10 for packaging and a deaeration packaging method which make it
easy to package products using deaeration etc.

Background of the Invention

[0002]

There has been provided a related art shock absorbing
15 material for packaging in which a styrofoam material provided
with two or more inlets is inserted into a bag-shaped plastic
sheet, air in the bag-shaped plastic sheet is sucked out, via
the two or more inlets, from an opening of the plastic sheet
so that the plastic sheet is adhered to a surface of the styrofoam
20 material, and the opening of the plastic sheet is then closed.

Thus, a shock absorbing material for packaging of high
strength can be provided by coating a styrofoam material with
a plastic sheet. Furthermore, forming of two or more inlets
in the styrofoam material makes it possible to adhere the
25 plastic sheet to a surface of the styrofoam material efficiently
at the time of sucking out the air in the plastic sheet (refer
to patent reference 1, for example).

[0003]

Patent reference 1: JP,2002-337948,A (refer to Fig. 8)

30 [0004]

In the related art shock absorbing material for packaging which is constructed as mentioned above, the styrofoam material is coated with the plastic sheet in order to increase the strength of the styrofoam material, but this structure is not intended for facilitating the process of packaging products on the styrofoam material.

There has been also provided, as a related art packaging method, a method of loading a plastic bag onto a styrofoam material in advance, and placing two or more products on the plastic bag in order to protect products to be packaged from the moisture of outside air and to prevent chippings of the styrofoam material from being adhered to and mixed into the products. A problem with the related art packaging method is however that the products will get snagged on the plastic bag when placed on the plastic bag, thereby reducing the workability of the packaging, and this will result in tears in the plastic bag.

Therefore, there has been provided a method of placing two or more products on a styrofoam material after individually packaging the two or more products into plastic bags. A problem with this method of individually packaging two or more products into plastic bags is however that it takes a great deal of time, and therefore the workability of the packaging is reduced.

[0005]

The present invention is made in order to solve the above-mentioned problems, and it is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a shock absorbing material for packaging and a deaeration packaging method which make it easy to place targets to be packaged on the shock absorbing material onto which a thin film member for packaging which is thinly

formed is loaded without the targets to be packaged getting snagged on the thin film member for packaging which is thinly formed and the thin film member being torn when placing the targets to be packaged on the shock absorbing material for packaging.

Disclosure of the Invention

[0006]

A shock absorbing material for packaging in accordance with the present invention includes a hole for deaeration which is formed so as to penetrate between a first surface thereof which is brought into contact with an inner surface of a packaging carton when the shock absorbing material is placed in the packaging carton, and a second surface thereof on which a target to be packed is placed via a thin film member for packaging which is thinly formed.

[0007]

Since the shock absorbing material for packaging is thus equipped with the hole for deaeration which penetrates between the first and second surfaces, when the shock absorbing material for packaging is placed in the packing carton, and air is sucked out from the first surface using the deaerating duct after the thin film member for packaging which is thinly formed is loaded onto the second surface of the shock absorbing material for packaging, and into the packing carton, the air between any two of the thin film member for packaging which is thinly formed, the second surface, and the packing carton is evacuated via the hole for deaeration, so that the thin film member for packaging which is thinly formed is adhered to the second surface according to the shape of the second surface, and is also adhered to the packing carton.

As a result, the present invention offers an advantage of making it easy to place targets to be packaged on the second surface of the shock absorbing material onto which the thin film member for packaging which is thinly formed is loaded without the targets to be packaged getting snagged on the thin film member for packaging which is thinly formed and the thin film member being torn when placing the targets to be packaged on the second surface of the shock absorbing material for packaging.

10 Brief Description of the Figures

[0008]

[Fig. 1]

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing steps of a deaeration packaging method in accordance with embodiment 1 of the present invention;

[Fig. 2]

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view showing a problem which arises at a time of loading a plastic bag into a corrugated carton;

20 [Fig. 3]

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing a state in which a deaerating duct is inserted into the corrugated carton when the plastic bag is loaded into the corrugated carton;

[Fig. 4]

25 Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing a state in which products are placed in the corrugated carton after air is sucked out using the deaerating duct;

[Fig. 5]

Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing a surface of the styrofoam material in accordance with embodiment 1 of the

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present invention;

[Fig. 6]

Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing a surface of a styrofoam material in accordance with embodiment 2 of the present invention;

[Fig. 7]

Fig. 7 is a perspective view showing a back surface of the styrofoam material;

[Fig. 8]

Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional view showing a state in which a deaerating duct is inserted into a corrugated carton when a plastic bag is loaded into the corrugated carton;

[Fig. 9]

Fig. 9 is a cross-sectional view showing a state in accordance with embodiment 3 of the present invention in which a deaerating duct is inserted into a corrugated carton when a plastic bag is loaded into the corrugated carton; and

[Fig. 10]

Fig. 10 is a cross-sectional view showing a state in which products are placed in the corrugated carton after air is sucked out using a deaerating nozzle.

Preferred Embodiments of the Invention

[0009]

Hereafter, in order to explain this invention in greater detail, the preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Embodiment 1.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing steps of a deaeration packaging method in accordance with embodiment 1 of the present invention, Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view showing a problem

which arises at the time of loading, for example, a plastic bag which is a thin film member for packaging which is thinly formed, into a corrugated carton, Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing a state in which a deaerating duct is inserted into the corrugated carton when the plastic bag is loaded into the corrugated carton, and Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing a state in which products are placed in the corrugated carton after air is suck out via the deaerating duct.

In the figures, the corrugated carton (i.e., a container) 1 has a lid on a back surface thereof which is fastened with a gummed tape or the like, and has a normal structure. A styrofoam material (i.e., a shock absorbing material for packaging) 2 has a plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement which are formed in a surface thereof, and is placed in the corrugated carton 1. After the styrofoam material 2 is placed in the corrugated carton 1, a plastic bag (i.e., a thin film member for packaging which is thinly formed) 3 is loaded onto the styrofoam material 2 and into the corrugated carton 1. After the plastic bag 3 is adhered onto both the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement of the styrofoam material 2 and inner surfaces of the corrugated carton 1, products (i.e., targets to be packaged) 4 are placed on the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement of the styrofoam material 2, respectively.

As shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the deaerating duct 5 is inserted between the corrugated carton 1 and both the styrofoam material 2 and the plastic bag 3, and the plastic bag 3 is adhered onto both the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement of the styrofoam material 2 and inner surfaces of the corrugated carton 1 by sucking out air between any two of the corrugated

carton 1, the styrofoam material 2, and the plastic bag 3.

As shown in Fig. 5, a circle-shaped penetrating hole (i.e., a hole for deaeration) 2b is formed in each of the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement of the styrofoam material 2. This penetrating hole 2b is disposed so as to penetrate between a back surface (i.e., a first surface) 2c of the styrofoam material 2 which is brought into contact with a bottom surface 1a of the corrugated carton 1 when the styrofoam material 2 is placed in the corrugated carton 1, and a bottom surface (i.e., a second surface) 2d of a corresponding dented portion on which a product 4 is placed via the plastic bag 3. In addition to penetrating holes 2b which are disposed so as to penetrate between the back surface 2c of the styrofoam material 2, and the bottom surfaces 2d of the plurality of dented portions, a penetrating hole can be disposed so as to penetrate between an outer lateral surface (i.e., a first surface) 2e and an inner lateral surface (i.e., a second surface) 2f of the styrofoam material 2.

A deaerating-duct insertion opening into which the deaerating duct 5 can be inserted is formed in the lateral surface 2e of the styrofoam material 2 so that the insertion opening is communicated with the back surface 2c of the styrofoam material 2.

[0010]

Next, the steps of the deaeration packaging method in accordance with this embodiment of the present invention will be explained.

As shown in Fig. 1, the styrofoam material 2 is placed in the corrugated carton 1 first (shock absorbing material placing step). This styrofoam material 2 buffers vibrations from

outside to products 4 which are placed thereon. The plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement are formed in the surface of the styrofoam material 2 so that six products 4 can be simultaneously packaged therein.

5 Next, the plastic bag 3 is loaded onto the styrofoam material 2 and into the corrugated carton 1 (sheet loading step). This plastic bag 3 is loaded in order to protect the six products 4 from the moisture of outside air and to prevent chippings of the styrofoam material 2 from being adhered to and mixed into
10 the six products 4.

As shown in Fig. 2, after the plastic bag 3 is loaded onto the styrofoam material and into the corrugated carton, if six products 4 are tried to be placed in the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement, respectively, without
15 sucking out the air between any two of the corrugated carton 1, the styrofoam material 2, and the plastic bag 3, the six products 4 will get snagged on the plastic bag 3 and therefore the plastic bag 3 will be torn since the plastic bag 3 is not adhered onto the plurality of dented portions 2a for product
20 placement of the styrofoam material 2.

In contrast, in accordance with this embodiment 1, the styrofoam material 2 is placed in the corrugated carton 1 first, and the plastic bag 3 is loaded onto the styrofoam material 2 and into the corrugated carton 1, as shown in Fig. 3. Then,
25 in accordance with this embodiment 1, the deaerating duct 5 is inserted into the deaerating-duct insertion opening after the plastic bag 3 is loaded onto the styrofoam material and into the corrugated carton, and the air between any two of the corrugated carton 1, the styrofoam material 2, and the plastic
30 bag 3 is evacuated via the plurality of penetration holes 2b,

and space between the bottom surface 1a of corrugated carton 1 and the back surface 2c of the styrofoam material 2 by sucking out the air using the deaerating duct 5, so that the plastic bag 3 is adhered onto the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement of the styrofoam material 2, and inner surfaces of the corrugated carton 1.

Then, as shown in Fig. 4, after the plastic bag 3 is adhered onto the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement of the styrofoam material 2 and inner surfaces of the corrugated carton 1, six products 4 are placed in the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement of the styrofoam material 2, respectively.

[0011]

As mentioned above, in accordance with this embodiment 1, since the styrofoam material 2 is provided with the plurality of penetrating holes 2b, by placing the styrofoam material 2 in the corrugated carton 1, and sucking out air using the deaerating duct 5 after loading the plastic bag 3 onto the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement of the styrofoam material 2 and into the corrugated carton 1, the air between the plastic bag 3 and the styrofoam material 2 is evacuated via the plurality of penetrating holes 2b so that the plastic bag 3 is adhered onto the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement according to their shape and also onto the corrugated carton 1. As a result, products 4 can be easily placed in the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement of the styrofoam material 2 onto which the plastic bag 3 is loaded without the products 4 getting snagged on the plastic bag 3 and the plastic bag 3 being torn.

In addition, since the styrofoam material has the

deaerating-duct insertion opening 2g, the deaerating duct 5 can be easily inserted between the plastic bag 3 and the styrofoam material 2 via the deaerating-duct insertion opening 2g in order to suck out the air between the plastic bag 3 and the styrofoam material 2 via the plurality of penetrating holes 2b and space between the bottom surface 1a of the corrugated carton 1 and the back surface 2c of the styrofoam material 2 by using the deaerating duct 5, thereby increasing the efficiency of deaeration.

10 [0012]

Embodiment 2.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing a surface of a styrofoam material in accordance with embodiment 2 of the present invention, Fig. 7 is a perspective view showing a back surface of the styrofoam material, and Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional view showing a state in which a deaerating duct is inserted when a plastic bag is loaded into a corrugated carton.

As shown in Figs. 6 to 8, rectangle-shaped penetrating holes (i.e., holes for deaeration) 2h are formed on both sides of a bottom surface 2d of each of a plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement of the styrofoam material 2. These penetrating holes 2h are disposed so as to penetrate between a back surface (i.e., a first surface) 2c of the styrofoam material 2 which is brought into contact with a bottom surface 1a of the corrugated carton 1 when the styrofoam material 2 is placed in the corrugated carton 1, and a bottom surface (i.e., a second surface) 2d of a corresponding dented portion on which a product 4 is placed via the plastic bag 3. In addition to penetrating holes 2b which are disposed so as to penetrate

between the back surface 2c of the styrofoam material 2, and the bottom surfaces 2d of the plurality of dented portions, a penetrating hole can be disposed so as to penetrate between an outer lateral surface (i.e., a first surface) 2e and an inner lateral surface (i.e., a second surface) 2f of the styrofoam material 2.

Grooves (i.e., grooves for deaeration) 2i which provide communication between a deaerating-duct insertion opening 2g and the penetrating holes 2h are formed in the back surface 2c of the styrofoam material 2.

The other structure of the styrofoam material is the same as that shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

[0013]

Next, steps of a deaeration packaging method in accordance with this embodiment of the present invention will be explained.

As shown in Figs. 6 to 8, the styrofoam material 2 is placed in the corrugated carton 1 first, and the plastic bag 3 is loaded onto the styrofoam material 2 and into the corrugated carton 1. Then, the deaerating duct 5 is inserted into the deaerating-duct insertion opening 2g after the plastic bag 3 is loaded onto the styrofoam material and into the corrugated carton, and air between any two of the corrugated carton 1, the styrofoam material 2, and the plastic bag 3 is evacuated via the plurality of penetration holes 2b, and space between the bottom surface 1a of the corrugated carton 1 and the grooves 2i of the styrofoam material 2 by sucking out the air using the deaerating duct 5, so that the plastic bag 3 is adhered onto the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement of the styrofoam material 2, and inner surfaces of the corrugated

carton 1.

Then, after the plastic bag 3 is adhered onto the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement of the styrofoam material 2 and inner surfaces of the corrugated carton 1, six products 4 are placed in the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement of the styrofoam material 2, respectively.

[0014]

As mentioned above, in accordance with this embodiment 2, since the two penetrating holes 2d are formed in the both sides of the bottom surface 2d of each of the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement of the styrofoam material 2, the air between any two of the corrugated carton, the styrofoam material, and the plastic bag is evacuated from the both sides of each of the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement on a priority basis when the air is sucked out using the deaerating duct 5. Therefore, this embodiment can prevent air from remaining in the vicinity of the both sides of each of the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement, thereby increasing the degree of adhesion with the plastic bag 3 in the vicinity of the both sides of each of the plurality of dented portions 2a.

Since the grooves 2i providing communication between the deaerating-duct insertion opening 2g and the plurality of penetrating holes 2h are formed in the back surface of the styrofoam material, the air between any two of the corrugated carton, the styrofoam material, and the plastic bag can be evacuated through space between the grooves 2i which are communicated with the penetrating holes 2h, and the bottom surface 1a of the corrugated carton 1 when the air is sucked

out using the deaerating duct 5, thereby increasing the efficiency of deaeration.

The efficiency of deaeration can be further increased by adjusting and determining the positions, shapes, and sizes of the penetrating holes 2h, and the routes and sizes of the grooves 2i according to determination of the shape of the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement of the styrofoam material 2. In the illustrated example, the grooves 2i are formed only in the back surface (i.e., the first surface) of the styrofoam material 2 which is brought into contact with the bottom surface 1a of the corrugated carton 1. As an alternative, the grooves 2i can be formed in the bottom surfaces (i.e., the second surfaces) of the plurality of dented portions 2a, or in both the first and second surfaces.

[0015]

Embodiment 3.

Fig. 9 is a cross-sectional view showing a state in accordance with embodiment 3 of the present invention in which a deaerating nozzle is inserted into a corrugated carton when a plastic bag is loaded into the corrugated carton, and Fig. 10 is a cross-sectional view showing a state in which products are placed in the corrugated carton after air is suck out using the deaerating nozzle.

As shown in Figs. 9 and 10, insertion holes 1c are formed in a bottom surface 1a of the corrugated carton 1 and at positions respectively corresponding to those of penetrating holes 2b of a styrofoam material 2 which is to be placed on the bottom surface 1a of the corrugated carton 1. A deaerating duct 5 includes deaerating nozzles 5a formed thereon and at positions respectively corresponding to those of the insertion holes 1c

of the corrugated carton.

The other structure of the styrofoam material is the same as that shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

[0016]

5 Next, steps of a deaeration packaging method in accordance with this embodiment of the present invention will be explained.

As shown in Fig. 9, the styrofoam material 2 is placed in the corrugated carton 1 first, and the plastic bag 3 is loaded
10 onto the styrofoam material 2 and into the corrugated carton 1. Then, in accordance with this embodiment 3, after the plastic bag 3 is loaded onto the styrofoam material and into the corrugated carton, the deaerating nozzles 5a of the deaerating duct 5 are inserted from the back surface 1b of the
15 corrugated carton 1 into the penetrating holes 2b of the styrofoam material 2 via the insertion holes 1c of the corrugated carton 1, respectively, and air between any two of the corrugated carton 1, the styrofoam material 2, and the plastic bag 3 is then evacuated via the penetrating holes 2b
20 by sucking out the air using the deaerating duct 5, so that the plastic bag 3 is adhered onto a plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement of the styrofoam material 2, and inner surfaces of the corrugated carton 1.

Then, as shown in Fig. 10, after the plastic bag 3 is
25 adhered onto the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement of the styrofoam material 2 and inner surfaces of the corrugated carton 1, six products 4 are placed in the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement of the styrofoam material 2, respectively.

30 [0017]

As mentioned above, in accordance with this embodiment 3, the deaerating nozzles 5a of the deaerating duct 5 are inserted from the back surface 1b of the corrugated carton 1 into the penetrating holes 2b of the styrofoam material 2 via the insertion holes 1c of the corrugated carton 1, respectively, and the air between any two of the corrugated carton, the styrofoam material, and the plastic bag is evacuated. Therefore, the deaerating nozzles 5a can be easily inserted into penetrating holes of the styrofoam material and the deaeration can be easily performed without the deaerating nozzles 5a being caught between the plastic bag 3 and the corrugated carton 1.

In accordance with above-mentioned embodiment 3, the styrofoam material 2 has the penetrating holes 2b which are circle-shaped as shown in above-mentioned embodiment 1. As an alternative, the styrofoam material 2 can have penetrating holes 2h which are formed on both sides of a bottom surface 2d of each of the plurality of dented portions 2a for product placement, as shown in above-mentioned embodiment 2. In this case, the deaeration can be easily performed by using a deaerating duct 5 having a plurality of deaerating nozzles 5a whose positions are determined so as to correspond to those of the penetrating holes 2h.

By forming the deaerating nozzles 5a of the deaerating duct so that they are thin, have a large strength, and are sharp, like hypodermic needles, and inserting these deaerating nozzles directly into the back surface 1b of the corrugated carton 1, the deaeration can be also performed. In this case, since it is not necessary to form any insertion holes 1c in the bottom surface 1a of the corrugated carton 1, and the deaerating nozzles are thin, holes which are formed in the back surface

of the corrugated carton by the insertion of the deaerating nozzles can be reduced in size and can be made inconspicuous.

Industrial Applicability

[0018]

- 5 As mentioned above, the shock absorbing material for packaging and deaeration packaging method in accordance with the present invention are suitable for facilitating packaging of products using deaeration when packaging the products in a corrugated carton.